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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

PREMIUM FARMS.

We give this week, as far as we have space for them, the statements of the successful competitors for the premiums on Farms, offered by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Several of the statements are in the form of simple and direct answers to the questions put by the Trustees of the Society, and are unintelligible unless amended or read in connection with the list of questions. To save the necessity of re-publishing the questions in connection with the several answers, we have taken the liberty to throw in explanatory words, which are not found in the manuscripts from which we print. The sentences, therefore, are often bungling; but as these farmers are probably free of jealousy and pride in the matter of *literary reputation*, we hope we shall be pardoned for preferring brevity to polish.—Ed. N. E. F.

Franklin Morgan's Statement.

Answers to questions put:

1st. My farm contains 145 acres.

2d. The soil is loamy, except a small part, which is light soil.

3d. I plow 7 or 8 inches deep.

4th. Effects of deep plowing.—On three acres light thin soil, I have plowed deep, and in 1841 turned in a crop of clover about the time it commenced flowering. The same season I sowed it to buckwheat, and seeded it at the same time with herds-grass, redtop and clover. This season have cut at least 1 1-2 ton excellent hay to the acre.

5th. Best method of improving soils.—The loamy soil is mostly put to mowing and pasturing. When the land becomes bound down, I harrow with a heavy drag, about the 20th April, and seed with the usual quantity of grass seed. The result has been, in some instances, four-fold the quantity of grass. In addition to harrowing, I have usually plowed a strip of the lot, and heaped it up with about 3 pecks of lime to the cord. This compost is spread at the rate of about 12 loads to the acre.

6th. I till 21 acres: 12 of oats, manured with 15 loads compost to the acre, and harrowed in with the oats; 6 acres to corn and 3 to potatoes.

7th. The manure is applied in compost.

8th. I spread on, and plow in, about 15 loads to the acre, where I plant, and at planting time put manure and plaster liberally in the hill.

9th. Green-sward I plow flat, manure it on the surface, harrow thoroughly and plant.

10th. I mow of upland 25 acres. Eight acres this season, averaged 3 tons per acre; the remainder, something over 2 tons per acre. Herds-grass stood 4 1-2 feet high, and some measured 5 feet 3 inches.

11th and 12th. I do not irrigate.

13th. Thirty acres, lowland mowing. Quality, herds-grass, clover and English (or fine grass.) Average, 2 tons per acre. Since 1839, I have very much improved this ground by ditching and manuring,—more than doubled the quantity and improved the quality.

14th. In the fall of 1839, commenced with 3 acres low miry ground, so soft that oxen could not get over it. I first made a ditch around, and then carted gravel. Employed three men and two teams (one yoke oxen each) for three weeks. It is now hard. Manured and plastered two years past. Mowed last year for the first time. This season have cut two crops—herds-grass, clover and English grass: should judge about four tons to the acre, both crops included.

15th. Had six acres in corn. First spread on ten loads compost to the acre, and plowed it in; then spread the same quantity on the surface, and harrowed thoroughly. Rolled the seed in plaster, and planted three feet apart.

16th. Potato land prepared as for corn. Cut large potatoes, and plant as near even with the surface as convenient, and haul earth up to them. Planted Long-red or Merinos for stock, and Carter potatoes (so called) for table use.

17th. No other vegetables.

18th. Twelve acres of oats, wheat and rye mixed, were sowed 20th Sept. Land planted to potatoes last year, and prepared as for potatoes this season: plowed twice last spring: sowed 3 bush. per acre; 2 1-2 oats and 1-2 bush. wheat and rye. Average yield per acre, 40 bush.

19th. 12 acres laid down to grass 20th April. 12 lbs. clover and 1-2 bush. herds-grass sowed with spring grain.

20th. Means of manure making.—Last year fatted 28 hogs. I furnished them with muck from the banks of ditches, turf from the road-side, weeds and every thing of the kind I could collect. Fatted 66 wethers, which I sold for $585. Also fatted 57 oxen and wintered 51 head cows, steers, and young cattle, and one span of horses. My entire stock was kept on cut feed. The whole labor performed by two men. I am fully persuaded this process is a great saving of fodder—I think at least 20 per cent. Carted from my barn 767 loads manure last spring.

21st. Have now 103 head cattle: 24 horses fitting for market, and have 97 sheep. One barn is 123 feet long by 36. One shed 48 feet by 20; one 55 by 20; and one 36 by 19: all the sheds are 16 ft. posts. They are all filled with hay: have sold 7 tons besides, and stacked out 32 ox-wagon loads. Oats all put in stables. Have a cellar under the whole barn: can drive in with cart and oxen. Nearly all my manure is covered.

22d. Cows part native and part high bred Durhams. I must give the Durham cows very much the preference for the dairy or for fattening. They are quick to take on flesh as soon as we leave off milking them.

23d. When raising calves, I put two with one cow, and let them run in the pasture.

24th. Have only made butter and cheese for my family's use; and rented the remainder of my cows for $20 each, and keep them through the season.

25th. I have 97 sheep—mixture of Southdowns and Bakewells: 30 fat wethers produced 174 lbs. clean wool: ewes average about 4 lbs. each. In winter, give them privilege of sheds, with plenty of water in the yard. Feed them on cut feed through the winter. Lambs dropped in February and March:—did not lose a single one.

26th. Kept 28 hogs. Average weight, 329 lbs. Cross of Berkshire and Yorkshire.

27th and 28th. Through the summer and fore part of fall, fed them on raw potatoes and apples, with one bushel of corn once in two days, buried in holes in the muck, for them to root over. Carted from my hog-pen last spring, 443 loads manure. See answer to question 20, for materials for making manure.

29th. Hired help.—Four men employed for nine months each, at $13 per month; and six in addition through haying, at $1 per day.

30th. Have about 100 apple trees. Part engrafted. Feed all, except choice fruit, to hogs.

31st. Have no other fruit trees worth describing.

32d. Have neither canker-worms nor borers.

33d. Allow no ardent spirits on the farm.

This farm I purchased in the fall of 1839, for $2140, with the crops included, which then amounted to only 35 bush. corn, 40 of oats, 120 of potatoes, and not exceeding 25 tons hay. It had been worn out and run down by bad management; fences and buildings decayed. Had but one small barn, which had been sufficient to receive the crops. I have used this season, six tons plaster and ten casks lime. I have not less than 150 tons hay and 20 of rowen—and could have cut 50.

FRANKLIN MORGAN.

Palmer, 1842.

Elias J. Werden's Statement.

Ans. 1. Farm consists of about 72 acres, exclusive of woodland.

2. Nature of the soil—part loam, gravel and clay, and part clay and loam.

3. Depth of plowing.—On the soils that are more gravelly, I plow from 5 to 7 inches; on those more clayey, from 4 to 6 inches.

4. As to the effect of deep plowing on thin soils, I do not know that I could give information on that subject.

5. I consider the best method of improving lands that are gravelly, to be by plaster and manure; that more clayey, altogether by manure.

6. I generally till about 12 acres, putting from 10 to 12 loads of manure to the acre.

7. For corn, our manure is taken from under sheds in the fall, and put in heaps on our planting ground; and for potatoes, carried out in the spring in its long state.

8. For corn, we have put manure in the hill; for potatoes, we have tried both ways, and find that plowing in, in dry seasons, to have done best; in wet seasons, not much difference.

9. I prepare green-sward for corn, by plowing in the fall and a thorough harrowing in the spring with plowing; and for oats, the same process.

10. I mow about 24 acres; cut, say, 40 tons in all of upland hay: perhaps a little less than 1 3-4 ton per acre.

11. I irrigate about 10 acres: it is flown early in the spring, by large springs of water, which is continued almost to the time of cutting, and the effect is to produce large grass without manure.

12. We manure our upland mowing ground with manure from the yard; apply from 10 to 15 loads to the acre, and have of late found by experience, that it is best to apply it in the fall of the year.

13. I mow about 10 acres lowlands; quality, principally herds-grass and redtop: quantity, 2 tons per acre.

14. I have no bog or peat lands.

15. Planted two acres with corn; plowed in the fall, harrowed in the spring; seed, eight-rowed yellow corn; manure made from sheep; taken from under sheds last fall and put in heaps; applied 10 loads to the acre, put in the hills; hoed three times; plastered once. As I have not harvested my corn, I will state that I entered my corn to our Society for a premium; the committee called to examine it in the night, and husked 1-2 rod, from which they obtained 1-2 bushel of ears, and when we cut the stalks, we found six ears on those hills.

16. Planted about 1 3-4 of an acre with potatoes; put one large potato in a hill; hoed twice; 10 loads of green manure to the acre: plastered once; those where the manure was plowed in, were plastered in the hill at the time of planting; those manured in the hill, plastered after coming up. Quantity of product, 500 bushels—or about 280 bushels to the acre. Kinds, Mercers, flesh-colored, and white Orange. Not much difference in the yield.

17. I have not cultivated vegetables except for family use.

18. I have sowed about eight acres of oats; ground plowed last fall, and again in the spring, and made mellow; sowed the last of April and first of May; 3 bushels seed to the acre; had 220 shocks. One piece of two acres, gave 79 1-2 shocks; all reaped excepting a few shocks; have threshed a few oats, and got 1 bushel and 20 qts. to the shock.

19. I sowed 4 acres in the fore part of May, with oats, 4 qts. of clover, and 8 of herds-grass seed. I approve your recommendation of sowing more herds-grass seed, as I have been convinced of late that we do not sow seed enough of that kind to the acre.

20. We have not had much means of making manure, except from our barns, straw, &c., but have been plowing up turf at the side of the road, and getting some out of low places that are washed in this season.

21. We have a pair of horses, three cows, four young cattle; we have generally kept through the winter about 250 sheep, until the two last seasons, when our hay was cut off by drought; have hired some pasture for our sheep in the summer. I will state that three years ago we wintered 243 sheep, without losing a single one, and sold 5 tons hay. We have more hay this season than any previous year. I have two barns; one 42 by 37 1-2 feet, the other 53 by 26. No cellar under them. A portion of the manure is kept under sheds.

22. My cows are of native breed.

23. Calves intended to be raised, I feed on new milk two or three weeks, and then with skimmed milk, adding a little scalded flax-seed.

24. We have not weighed all our butter made this year, but as near as we can calculate, we have made 280 lbs., and 550 lbs. of cheese, 3-4 new milk. Used milk and cream for a large family.

25. Our average number of sheep is about 250, in a common season, and selling 5 tons of hay; our sheep are of the mixed breed of Saxony and Merino; average 3 lbs. of wool the head; feed them in winter with hay and grain, in board racks; when the time of lambing approaches, feed rather more grain and some potatoes, and shelter them from storms in sheds; lamb first of April; lambs coming at this early season are better to winter, and the ewes get in better condition. We have lost, for a number of years, from 5 to 20 lambs from 100 ewes. They have died, some from the sheep not having milk, and from being disowned by their mothers; some from being dropped in the night, and getting chilled before acquiring strength to suck; some from being in a sickly and dying state when born. Last spring most of the lambs died without any apparent cause. My sheep were healthy and had plenty of milk. Lambs seemed to be strong; would get up and suck, and lie down and die. Cannot assign any cause.

26. We have generally kept three swine through the winter; one to have pigs in the spring; breed, mixed Berkshire; have fattened from 10 to 15 hundred pounds of pork. Have not paid much attention to pork.

27. In summer, feed my swine principally on grass with a little whey and milk; fatten on boiled potatoes and apples with some meal and corn.

28. I have from 8 to 10 loads of hog manure, made of straw, vegetables, green-sward carted in, cobs, &c.

29. Have hired the present year, 12 days work in haying; other labor done by myself and three boys, two 14 years old, and one 16.

30. We have about 140 bearing apple trees, about 20 of which are grafted with choice fruit. We have 70 trees planted last spring, all of grafted fruit. We use our apples to a considerable extent for feeding, and make some cider for vinegar and apple sauce. Do not drink any cider. Think common apples worth more for feeding than for any other use, generally.

31. We have 4 pear and 4 plum trees, in a bearing state, with a large number of young ones, and some young peach trees.

32. I have no information on the subject of canker worms and borers.

33. In the cultivation of my farm I use no ardent spirits—cold water altogether.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS J. WERDEN.

Ebenezer Richardson's Statement.

Ans. 1. My farm contains 150 acres.

2. Slate and peat soil.

3. Depth of plowing, 7 inches.

4. I have no thin soil.

5. My peat land I first drain thoroughly, then turn the turf over with hoes and grabs, and take out the wood, which amounts to from 20 to 30 cords per acre; then plant with potatoes, manuring well in the hill; after this crop, sow with grass: a coat of gravel harrowed in at the sowing, is beneficial. On slaty land I plow in my manure, or a succession of green crops.

6. I till about 6 acres, and put 50 loads of manure per acre.

7. Apply my manure in compost. Not having cellars under my barns, I put peat under all places where I throw out manure, to save the leachings: in the spring, mix all together.

8. I spread manure on hard land and plow it in.

9. I plow green-sward as soon as is convenient after the hay is off; let it be till spring, then manure and plow it in, being particular to cover all I can of it.

10. I mow about 36 acres of hard land, two of reclaimed peat, and three of swails. I cut from 50 to 55 tons of hard land hay.

11. Do not irrigate.

12. Do not manure any land that I mow. My hard land was so bound out when I bought it, that it has taken all the manure I could make. It was not in a proper state to spread manure on till plowed.

13. I mow of low land about three acres; quantity, 5 tons; quality, half the value of hard land hay.

14. In reclaiming bog or peat lands, I first drain thoroughly; then turn the turf over, and proceed as stated in answer 5. I have about 12 acres drained, and 9 of them turned over; from two of which I have taken an abundant crop of hay this year; and three and a half more, which I planted with potatoes and corn, produced good crops.

15. Had in corn five acres—4 1-2 of hard land, which I plowed as soon after haying in 1841 as I could; let it be till spring; then harrowed thoroughly; spread 50 loads of manure per acre and plowed it in; then furrowed and planted it: yield, about 50 bushels to the acre. Peat land I manured in the hill: this produced nearly the same as the hard land. Seed, an early kind of eight-rowed corn.

16. Had about three acres in potatoes—mostly peat land, which I manure in the hill. Hard land I manure the same for potatoes as for corn. I planted the long red, blue, and yellow kinds, which yielded about 300 bushels per acre.

17. Not any other vegetables. Considering the situation my land is in, I believe it to be more profitable to raise potatoes.

18. Sowed about five acres of oats the first of May, by splitting the corn-hills, then plowed the other way of the rows; put in three bushels per acre with a peck and a half of herds grass, half a bushel of redtop, and six lbs. of clover per acre.

19. Five acres laid down to grass as described in answer 18.

20. I have a plenty of the best of peat within forty rods of my barns, which I cart into the barn and hog-yards, with wash from the road-side and potato tops and leaves.

21. I keep six oxen, ten cows, twelve young cattle, one horse and twenty sheep: I have three barns, 40 by 30 feet, without cellars.

22. My cows are of native breed.

23. I learn my calves to drink milk, and feed them with oats and meal.

24. I made about 800 lbs. of butter and nearly the same quantity of cheese—all four-mealed.

25. Keep 20 sheep, of Merino and common mixed breeds, which produce about 60 pounds of wool. I house them in a shed, with a place open so they may run in and out when they please, except when the lambs are young in very cold weather. The sheep lamb generally in January or February. I feed them with oats and meal and clover hay: the lambs generally all live.

26. I kept five swine: their average weight, 350 lbs.: they are of the native or common, and Mackey breeds.

27. I feed them on potatoes and the wash of the

dairy, and fatten them on boiled apples and potatoes, mixed with a plenty of milk and Indian meal.

28. Take about 75 loads of manure from the hog-styes. It is made of peat, soil, wash from the road-side, and vegetable matter.

29. I hire one boy by the year, with wages at from 30 to 50 dollars per year; one man about six months, with wages at 12 to 14 dollars per month, and from 12 to 17 days work in haying. I began in debt; also had an incumbrance of a widow's dower during four and a half of the eleven years that I have lived on my farm. Thus situated, and not being able to hire, I have been obliged to do the principal part of my work with my own hands.

30. Have about 300 apple trees; 200 grafted; some of them in bearing and some not: common apples I feed out to my hogs and cattle, the most of them.

31. About 40 peach, pear and plum trees.

32. I have never seen any canker-worms on my trees: the borers have made their appearance. To destroy them, I scrape the trees thoroughly and put on a paste made of cow-dung and clay, mixed with a strong solution of potash.

33. I make no use of ardent spirit, other than as a medicine. When a child, my father taught me to beware of its influence.

The farm I now own was wasted and run out before I bought it: when I first took it, I cut for two years, not more than four tons of hay per year.

EBENEZER RICHARDSON.

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[The statement of Ephraim Abbot comes next in order, but its great length compels us to defer it till next week.]

Clement Harrison's Statement.

1. My farm consists of 225 acres of improved land.

2. The soil is sand, loam, gravel and clay.

3. I plow about 5 inches deep.

4. Deep plowing makes a more durable soil.

5. To improve my land I plow in dung, and seed down with a grain crop, without hoeing.

6. I till about 25 acres a year, and put 20 loads of dung to the acre.

7. My manure is applied in its green state.

8. I spread and harrow in my manure in all cases, with an addition of dung in the hill (when planted with corn or potatoes,) from my hog vault.

9. I plant green-sward the first year, but seed it down the second year, in all cases.

10. I mow about 15 acres of upland; the average, one and a half tons to the acre: when the land gives but one ton, I plow it immediately.

11. I irrigate five acres, but no longer than the water runs roily: too much water makes sour hay.

12. I manure no land except on the furrow; harrow it in while spreading, to keep it from waste by the sun.

13. I plow all my mowing land; if swampy or wet, I drain it, and in a dry season of the year plow in dung and seed it down; and in lieu of swamp grass get timothy and redtop, and this year had a large crop, thick at the bottom, but not so much seed.

14. If the bog land cannot be drained, I should recommend to cart on sand.

15. I planted four acres of corn this season. I take my poorest dry meadow, turn it over, cart on about 20 loads of dung, harrow it in, furrow it both ways three feet apart; put half a shovelfull of dung from my hog vault in a hill; soak my seed in saltpetre; roll it in plaster; plant it carefully and hoe three times. The average yield is from 50 to 90 bushels to the acre;—last year, the committee called it 95 to the acre.

16. I planted two acres of potatoes. I prepare the ground as for corn; plant two by three feet apart; apply long manure in the hill, and seed with my largest potatoes—(11 bills this year made a bushel.) Plant four different kinds: for feeding, the flesh-colored and old white. My table potatoes do not yield so much.

17. Raised no other field vegetables [this year.

18. I sowed 15 acres of oats, 16 acres of barley, and 12 acres of rye. Last fall, all crops were very stout—more than a common yield. I recommend barley to seed after. In the spring, I seeded down 25 acres to meadow, with one peck of timothy seed to the acre; if mixed with clover, a less quantity: this is a plenty, as you see on my land I sow three bushels of oats or barley per acre.

19. I sometimes sow wet land in August after mowing; dung it on the furrow; and after sowing it, cover it with the litter from my threshing floor. Too much grass seed can be sown on an acre, as well as other seeds.

20. I make manure in a vault, in which I keep six or eight hogs for that purpose; I cart in earth, ashes, lime, all the filth of the house, and all I can get from low places.

21. My stock consists of four oxen, five cows, four two-year olds, four yearlings, four calves—all of the Durham and Devonshire breed—run into a cherry-red color. I keep one pair of horses and 600 sheep. I have one barn 72 feet long by 38 wide—32 feet posts, with basement story and cellar; one barn 60 by 40 feet, 23 feet posts, with basement story; one barn 40 by 34 feet, 21 feet posts, with basement story; also one more barn, 40 by 30 feet, 15 feet posts, with sheds attached sufficient to house 300 sheep. My manure is covered.

22. My cows are, as before mentioned, mixed breeds.

23. My calves I take from the cow at six days old, and bring them up by hand.

24. I make butter and cheese for my own use.

25. The number of sheep I wish to keep is 500—sometimes overrun and sometimes fall short of this. My sheep are of mixed Merino and Saxony breeds. I expose about 200 ewes, from which I raise 150 lambs upon an average: they come in May. I feed my sheep in boxes in the winter, under cover. They yield from 3 to 3 1-2 lbs. of wool to the head, and it takes about 1 cwt. of hay to grow one pound of wool.

26. I kept eight hogs and seven pigs: breed, Berkshire mixed with China. Made 2700 pounds of pork.

27. Through the summer I feed with the wash of the house and mow clover for them. I also bury corn in the vault, with a view to make them stir up my dung. I fat them by boiling potatoes and pumpkins, mixing in while hot, barley meal, to scald it.

28. I take about 40 loads of manure from my hog sty. It is made as stated in answer 20.

29. I employ five hands in the months of April and May, at 50 cents a day and board; from the 15th of July till I get through haying, I employ 8 hands at $1; after haying, two hands by the month, at 50 cents a day.

30. My apple trees are 100 in number; about one-half grafted fruit. I have a plenty grow, but living in a manufacturing neighborhood, I cannot save enough for my family's use. I have 50 young trees.

31. I have plums, cherries, cranberries, pears and quinces.

32. My trees have not been attacked by worms.

33. I use no ardent spirits on or about my farm.

I cut about twice as much hay as I formerly did. My barns are all full, and half of the floors.

With respect to the agricultural cause, I beg leave to submit this to your inspection.

CLEMENT HARRISON.

Adams, Oct. 25, 1842.

[The statements of Messrs. Abbot and Sexton will be published in our next paper.]

RESULTS AND INQUIRIES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

As you gave out an invitation to your subscribers to send in their experiments, &c., I will take the liberty to describe a few results, and ask many questions.

In the fall of '41, I sowed 1 3-4 bushel of wheat on 143 rods. During the early part of spring it was very backward and thin; but it improved rapidly after the spring rains. When heading out, it looked finely, promising a large crop; but the rust struck it, as it did the wheat generally throughout the country. My neighbors, many of them, advised me to let it stand till it was riper, as the heads and most of the straw were quite green. To satisfy myself as to what others had said, I turned to the remarks of those who had communicated their practice through the Albany Cultivator, and found they were all in favor of cutting forthwith after its appearance. I followed their advice, and cut all, excepting what would make a single bundle: this I left, to see if there would be any difference in the grain. After this had stood till the straw was ripe, I rubbed a little of it out, and it was so badly shrunk that, taking this as a sample, I would have let any person have all that the piece produced for five bushels. And yet the yield was 21 bushels. Had I let it stand a week longer, I presume there would not have been five.

[The good effect of cutting grain as soon as the rust strikes it, was no greater in this instance than others have often found it.—Ed.]

Can you explain why grasshoppers like bearded better than bald wheat. Last season, I raised both adjoining, and I presume they dropped one-twentieth part of the bearded, and scarcely any of the other.

[They love it better, *we guess*, and this is all that we can say in answer. Why they should love it better, we know not.—Ed.]

I have a number of acres of muck, from 4 to 10 inches deep, resting on a subsoil of clay, which formerly produced grass well; but of late it has become quite unproductive—the wire and grub worms eating the turf mostly up. I have thought of managing some of it in the following way:—Plow deep, and if possible turn up the clay, (as clay produces better than muck,) and make narrow beds, as the land is rather moist; sow early peas that can be taken off in July; then buckwheat, without plowing, if the land is not weedy; harrow well, and when in blossom turn it under for a green crop: next year, sow oats and grass seed. It is

said that the wire and grub worms do not affect peas or buckwheat—if so, I think some of them will get starved out, as the grass roots are scarce.

[The plan of plowing and bedding up the muck meadow, on the clay pan, is a good one. The beds we would not make more than 30 or 33 feet from centre to centre. It will do no harm to put the plow a little way into the clay and bring up an inch of that—not however for the reason that it is, when pure, *better* than muck, but because a mixture of the two is better than either alone. The difficulty with this land, we presume is, that the clay pan holds the water till it stagnates. To remedy this, we should cut the ditches between the beds, a foot deep into the clay, and spread the clay thus dug upon the beds. This, once well done, the land may be put to any crop as soon as it can be sufficiently pulverized. With a common dressing of manure, it will do well for corn, potatoes, grain or grass immediately, if it be mellow enough. The wire-worm *may* work the first season, and therefore it may be well to have plants which that worm avoids; if there be such. We have never before heard, as far as we remember, that peas and buckwheat are spared by it. But we have nothing to say in opposition. The course of crops proposed *may* be very good for the region where our correspondent lives. We, however, have a little objection to it. One thing that *we* should avoid is, the sowing of *oats* with grass seed; and this, because in our practice, we have found oats more unfavorable to the grass than any other crop that we use when seeding down. It is doubtful whether this objection is valid as applicable to all soils and climates. Also after the beds and ditches are properly formed, and after the clay is properly spread upon the surface, we should expect that the turning in of a buckwheat crop, would undo our work too much; it would reverse the clay and deform the ditches. Its benefit, also, would be but little, if any, here;—the 4, 6 or 10 inches of muck contains *vegetable matter enough*. We should be willing to put in the grass seed immediately after the peas come off, or even to sow them simultaneously, if the ground is mellow enough. The wire-worms we should have no fears from, for the draining of the ground will make it an undesirable home for them. What the grub-worm of our correspondent is, that works in wet muck lands, we do not know.—Ed.]

Is there any difference in pigs, as to size and coming to maturity, whether they are raised from a sow one or two years old?

[It is a common opinion that the pigs of a young sow, are not as good as those of her subsequent litters. In this vicinity, there are only a few growers of hogs that have opportunity to make the comparison. The common practice is, to fatten the sow as soon as her first litter is weaned. We never did otherwise; and yet we do not doubt that older sows bring better pigs.—Ed.]

I have heard it stated, that some farmers of late are in the habit of keeping all kinds of stock away from their permanent meadows, and of removing the hay to some other place,—the fall growth decaying on it, improving it more, it is said, than the hay would, had it been fed out upon the meadow. The practice looks to me as fallacious.

[In relation to permanent meadows, we are in doubt as to the exact meaning of Mr Rich. If he means that in his vicinity they have natural mowing lands, or meadows that they never plow, and that the custom is to cut and stack the hay there, and then in autumn turn in the stock and let them consume the after-growth, and after that spread the hay over the fields or meadows, to be there eaten; if this is the practice, then we have no facts to give, for nothing similar is known here. If this be not his meaning, we do not know what his question points to. If he means to ask—and we think he does—whether the second crop or after-math, if left to rot on the ground, will do as much or more than the consumption of both first and second crop *on the ground* by cattle, to keep the land in good heart, then we will give him an *opinion*. Take any field, especially a moist and springy one, and feed it from spring to winter; and will this field the following year, produce more, or will it yield less grass, than if you had taken off with the scythe one crop in July, and then left the after-growth to rot? The same quantity of hay is worth more for the land in its natural state, than it is when changed into dung and urine. That is, we would rather have for manure three tons of grass which when dried, would make one ton of hay, than to have the droppings from cattle while they were consuming a ton of hay. Also the equal distribution of the after-growth over the surface is much more favorable than the irregular distribution of the droppings of the cattle. Moreover the harm done to many of the grass roots by the tongues and feet of the cattle is not small, especially in moist lands. *Our opinion* is, that the practice which our correspondent distrusts, is a good one.—Ed.]

Have you or any farmer to your knowledge, ever planted corn expressly for fodder, and how many tons of well cured stocks would be equal to one ton of hay? and what is probably the difference in nourishment between corn-stalks, where the corn is planted so thick that it will not ear, and those that do?

[We have often sowed corn for fodder, and so have hundreds of others in this vicinity, some of whose experiments we have published. Land that will yield fifty bushels of corn per acre will give probably 6 or 7 tons of cured stalks. How they compare in value, ton per ton with hay, we do not know; but they are good, especially when they grow so thick as not to ear. Such stalks are highly relished by the cattle, more so apparently than either the tops or butts of full grown corn; and they probably contain more saccharine matter. When so small and tender that cattle will consume the whole, why are they not as valuable, pound for pound, as hay? We are not ready to say that they are, but we know not any grounds on which we can maintain the opposite. Such feed, in this vicinity, is usually given to the cattle while green; and as it is seldom dried for winter use, few have had opportunity to compare it with hay.—Ed.]

Were you to use shell-marl, and not knowing its qualities, how many bushels would you apply to the acre, and to what soils, and if to any grain crops? An answer to all or any of the questions, will be thankfully received by one of your subscribers.

QUINTUS C. RICH.

Shoreham, Jan. 20th, 1843.

[There is no marl here: we know nothing of its use. But had we it, we would apply it in all quantities, from 20 bushels up to 160 per acre, and on all the varieties of soil and on all crops, and note and *publish* the results.—Ed.]

P. S. Since I closed this communication, I have been and examined the land where I had spring wheat last season, (snow being off,) and there is wheat alive, (caused by the grasshoppers dropping the heads,) for two-thirds of a crop. Will it become winter wheat? If I was certain that it would, I should not plow it up unless it spring-kills.

Q. C. R.

[Should the wheat which the grasshoppers headed down, start in the spring, we see no reason why it will not fruit well in summer. And if it should, we know not who would dispute its claims to be called *winter* wheat.—Ed.]

For the New England Farmer.

MENHADEN FOR MANURE.

Mr Putnam—Can you or any of your correspondents tell me any thing of the value of Menhaden (fish) as a manure? How should they be applied? What would be the value of a compost formed by a mixture of them in alternate layers with swamp mud? Are they durable or transient in their effects?

I ask these questions because I shall probably have an opportunity of obtaining a supply of them, the coming season, at a cheap rate.

Are they of any value as food for swine? If so, should they be given raw or cooked?

H. A.

☞The fish named by our correspondent is often used for enriching land, and the accounts of its effects are in general favorable. We have had no experience in the use of it; and therefore are not competent to reply to our correspondent satisfactorily. Any one of our correspondents, readers, or friends who can give the desired information, will greatly oblige us by furnishing it. We believe that it is not uncommon to apply the fish directly to the crop, putting one or two fish in a hill. But composting would doubtless be a better course, and the swamp mud must be a good article to receive the fish. They may be put in alternate layers, but the muck should be four or five times as much in quantity as the fish. Swine will eat many kinds of fish freely, and grow well upon the food; but whether the menhaden is to their taste, and whether they will *fatten* upon fish of any kind, we are unable to say. Last winter, we fed upon ruta bagas and hallibut, boiled together, and the growth was good. Five swine, which weighed about 100 pounds each, at the middle of November, 1841, fed on the turnips and fish until April, and then put upon meal, weighed, dressed, about the 10th of October, 1842—1999 lbs. The *growth* during the winter was good, but the swine in spring were not *fat*.—Ed. N. E. F.

The Weather.—The month just passed, has been the coldest February for 24 years, with the exception of that of 1836.—*Bost. Times.*

Religion.—It is a great disgrace to religion to imagine it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces.—*Dr. Scott.*

Bad thoughts soon ripen into bad actions.

ANALYSES OF INDIAN CORN AND RUTA BAGA.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—In your last week's paper, you expressed a wish for analyses of Indian corn and of ruta baga. They are herewith enclosed—and for the purpose of comparison, potatoes are added.

100 lbs. of—	*Corn.*	*Ruta Baga.* Fresh dug.	*Potatoes.* Fresh dug.
Contain of			
Flesh-forming principles—Gluten, albumen, &c.	1.26	1.	2.07
Fat-forming principles—as Gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, oil, &c.	88.43	13.	24.34
Water,	9.	85.	72.
Salts,	1.31	1.	1.39
	100	100	99.80
The salts are composed as follows:			
Of potash,	0.200	0.373	0.676
Soda,	.250	.165	.391
Lime,	.035	.125	.055
Magnesia,	.128	.040	.055
Alumina,	.016	.005	.008
Iron oxide,		.004	.006
Silex,	.434	.067	.011
Sulphuric acid,	.017	.127	.090
Phosphoric acid,	.224	.057	.067
Chlorine,	.008	.037	.026
	1.312	1.000	1.386

The acids and the chlorine are combined with the alkalies, metals and earths, and form salts, called sulphates, muriates, and phosphates of potash, soda, lime, &c.

What (you wish to know,) is the *action* of the salts? So far as chemistry has yet gone, these are found combined with the *flesh*-forming principles only, and never with the fat-formers. They form a part of flesh, blood, sinews, bones, gristle. They are found in the animal body, only in combination with these tissues, or in certain secretions and excretions. As the elements of the animal tissues are identical in composition with certain parts of vegetables, which alone form them, we may infer, that in the animal and vegetable systems, the salts perform similar parts. Rigid analysis would probably show that the salts are always proportional to the flesh-forming principles. As in the animal body, the salts form not fat, so in the vegetable, they form not a part of starch, gum, sugar, wood. Essential they are to the formation of the plant, by which the fat-forming principles are produced, and equally essential to the growth of the animal body. How they act, is unknown. It is determined by chemistry, that the salts form certain definite proportions of certain parts of the body. We may infer then, that their action is, to form only the substances of which they are essential elements. If supplied in quantity greater than the body requires to form these elements, they would probably be excreted as useless. Unless then, you have some evidence that salts act on animals, as in some cases on plants, to increase bulk and developement, the position that salts exert "a greater action, in proportion to their quantity, upon the animal system, than the organized matters," requires farther proof. Now this proof chemistry expects from practiced cattle-feeders and stock-raisers. The analyses above, compared with your experience, may throw some light upon the subject.

With regard, I am your ob't serv't,

SAM'L L. DANA.

Lowell, Feb. 28, 1843.

☞We are truly thankful to Dr. Dana for this communication. It gives the information we asked for in some comments upon Dr. Playfair's lecture, in our paper of Feb. 22, and it should be read in connection with that article. It appears from Dr. Dana's analyses, that Indian corn is the poorest, pound per pound, for making *flesh*, (as distinguished from *fat*,) of all the substances named, excepting turnips and ruta bagas; and it is but little better than these. For forming *fat*, however, it is far before all the others. Supposing ruta bagas to cost half as much per bushel as potatoes—and estimating the potatoes at 62 lbs. per bushel, and the ruta bagas at 56 lbs., we shall find them very nearly equal in their *flesh*-forming matters; but the ruta baga has the superiority in its *fattening* properties. Such is the chemical result; and it differs from our conjecture, that the ruta baga would be found best of all the roots for giving muscle.

We may extend our remarks upon this subject in some future number.—Ed. N. E. F.

How to Make Good Coffee.—The question is often asked, why is it that good coffee is so seldom found in this country? The reason is simply this: coffee is spoiled in the burning, and sufficient care is not taken in preparing it for the table. To make coffee equal to the French, is very simple, and very easy, and for the benefit of all good housewives, and all lovers of good coffee, we will state the manner in which it should be done. First, procure the best coffee possible. See that your cook does not *burn* it, but roast it to the color of a golden brown, and never allow it to remain in its burnt or roasted state for more than three days, as after that time it will lose its strength.

Secondly, in lieu of the ancient method of *boiling* your coffee for an hour or more over a hot fire, and then being obliged to settle it with such stuff as fish-skin, egg-shells and the like, procure a *biggen*, as it is termed, and make a distillation or decoction, by putting the coffee in the apartment in which the strainer is, and turning thereon *boiling hot water*. Take care that the nose of the coffee-pot has a stopper to prevent the steam from escaping, and cover the top of your *biggen* immediately after having turned the water upon the coffee, as it is a most important requisite to have the steam confined. Judgment is also to be used as to the amount of coffee required, and also as to the quantity of water to be used. The best coffee may be spoiled by too much water applied to it. The coffee should be made very strong; and if strong enough, its color will be quite black. Lastly, having made your coffee of great strength, do not use *hot water* to dilute it, but take boiling hot milk, and weaken the coffee to your taste. By following these directions, you will have as fine a cup of coffee as can be made in any country.

The time required for making coffee in this manner, is but a few minutes, the coffee being made as fast as the liquid issues through the strainer.—*Phila. Times.*

Folly will always find faith, where impostors will find impudence.—*Lacon.*

Agriculture a Subject for Study.—"If there was ever a subject presenting food for intellectual inquiry, that subject is agriculture, involving, as it does, the most subtle operations, and the deepest mysteries of nature. It is the mind which constitutes the true dignity of our nature. Without it, man would be a mere machine; with it, he becomes a divinity. It is for the farmers to come to a knowledge of the true character of their great calling, and place it where it belongs, among the liberal professions, and among the most exalted of sciences. Formerly, whenever there was a lame or deformed child in the family, it was thought he would do for a tailor or a minister; and if he was a dunce or a blockhead, he would answer for a farmer. These prejudices are gone, and that stock is nearly worked out. Agriculture is assuming its proper place among the pursuits of men; and, yielding to none under heaven, in usefulness, in honesty, and intrinsic respectability, let us seek to prove, that while it presents objects to call out and interest, it is every way worthy of the application of the highest talents which ever fell to the lot of man.

"I have already said that the glory of man is his mind. If his animal nature is curious, and wonderful, his intellectual nature is transcendent and divine. This places him at the head of the animal creation. In his mind are the secret sources of that energetic authority, which subjects the most powerful elements of the physical world to his sceptre, and makes him the 'monarch of all he surveys.' We see every where, what an influence and standing the high cultivation of the mind gives to every man who has it in community. No official station, no mass of wealth so elevates a man; and even if we were cursed with the aristocratic distinctions which prevail in other countries, such is the spreading influence of intelligence, that the cultivation of the mind would enable the man to triumph over them all. To attain excellence in any art, the principles of that art require to be made the objects of specific inquiry and study.

"In order to a successful practice, the art must be learnt as well as the science—the execution as well as the theory. The best prospect of success is when they are united; when science directs the application of art, and art in its turn demonstrates the lessons of science.

"None of the labors of the farm, excepting where they are excessive, require any intensity of application or any abstraction of mind, which would interfere with the most active exercise of the intellectual powers on subjects quite foreign from the farmer's immediate occupation. He may commune intimately with nature even when bending over his hoe; he may talk reverentially with God about his wonder-working providence, from between the handles of his plow; and he may often in his fields hear the deep voice of a divine philosophy speaking to his soul, as the shepherds heard a message from heaven, while they were counting the stars and watching their sleeping flocks upon the plains of Babylon."—*Colman's Agricul. Address at Rochester.*

Ingratitude.—Ingratitude is a crime so shameful that there was never yet one found that would acknowledge himself guilty of it.—*Selected.*

Vice and Virtue.—Vice is infamous, though in a prince; and virtue honorable, though in a peasant. —*Addison.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1843.

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The President, Mr King, in the chair.

On motion of the Hon. B. V. French, the following resolve was adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of this Commonwealth, here assembled, and who have assembled weekly during the present session of the Legislature, for the purpose of discussing and considering subjects pertaining to agriculture, have heard with pleasure, that their distinguished fellow-laborer, Rev. HENRY COLMAN, late Agricultural Commissioner of the Commonwealth, and as such, the Sinclair of America, intends visiting Europe the coming season. Few in our country have advocated with more zeal and eloquence the farming interests; few have collected such funds of agricultural statistics, or been so industrious in dispensing the same for the public good. Therefore, we most cheerfully recommend him to the civilities and kind attentions of European agriculturists.

And it was

Voted, That the above resolve, signed by the officers of the meeting, be communicated to Rev. Henry Colman, and that such editors of agricultural papers in this country, as may concur with us in sentiment, be requested to publish the same.

DANIEL P. KING, *President.*

JOHNSON GARDNER, BENJ. V. FRENCH, } *Vice Presidents.*

ALLEN PUTNAM, S. W. COLE, H. C. MERRIAM, WM. BUCKMINSTER, } *Secretaries.*

Dr. C. T. Jackson then resumed his remarks, saying that last week he dwelt mostly upon *organic* manures, but should this evening dwell more upon the *mineral*, though the two are closely connected, and cannot be separated.

The minerals are decomposed by acids, alkalies and earths. When thus decomposed, the plants take them up; you may with the microscope see the crystals in the sap vessels of the plants. The plant takes up the matters that come within its reach, and has not full power to expel such as are deleterious. Opium or arsenic will kill a plant if taken into it. Generally, however, the plant takes only what it needs.

Carbon, in a moist state, undergoes a slow combustion, and yields carbonic acid. The vegetable matters, during the changes which decay works in them, first become *acid;* then take oxygen from the air and from water; then putrify—then form crenates, apocrenates, &c.; then oxidation comes, and carbonic acid follows.

Animal matters first become *alkaline*, and give ammonia; then they become a brown matter, containing nitrogen. When you mix animal and vegetable matters, you form a large portion of *neutral salts*, and thus make most valuable manure. A fallen tree, in its decay kills the surrounding grass by an excess of acid; a decaying animal carcass at first kills by the excess of ammonia; but when the excess passes off, the vegetable growth is more vigorous.

Acids decompose rocks and take out from them the alkalies. The stone found in a peat-bog is always white, because the acids of the peat have taken out the alkaline coloring matters. A soil containing iron is much benefited by an application of ashes, lime, or animal matter. The yellow color of subsoil is caused by iron. Bring this up to the surface, and by the action of the air, the iron is oxidized and blackened.

Plants contain ammonia—this is a new discovery of science. But in the heart of Indian corn and of all seeds ammonia exists. There is some of this ammonia in the atmosphere, but not enough—the greater part comes from the decomposition of animal matters in the soil; and the value of a manure is in proportion to the ammonia it will form.

(Thus far in the lecture we took a few notes; but becoming satisfied that we could do no justice to Dr. J. in an attempt to report him, we laid down the pen. He was obliged to go over so much ground in so short a time, that his statements were necessarily concise, and gave little more than results, without explaining the steps by which they were reached.

Last week we were far from confident that we gave his views correctly, and now we are less confident that we can give a true account of his positions and teachings.

The lecture was interesting and instructive. The meeting, we think, are under great obligations to Dr. J. for his willingness to spend so much time and be at so much trouble to give them information. We less regret our inability to report him, from the fact that we may hope to find the results of his analyses, and an explanation of his views, in his report upon New Hampshire, which will probably be published next summer.)

Johnston's Lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture, now being re-published in this country, by Wiley & Putnam, New York, and for sale in Boston by Little & Brown, Dr. Jackson noticed with high praise. He called it *the best* book upon agricultural subjects that has ever been published. One thing there advanced, Dr. J. said he would draw attention to, without adopting it, viz: that a strong luxuriant crop draws to itself the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; so that he who manures highly, draws to his field the carbonic acid from his neighbor's poor field;—making good the scripture, that to him that hath, shall be given, and he shall have abundance.

In a few eloquent closing remarks, Dr. J. noticed the growing attention of the world to agricultural science, and the mutual aid which the practical farmer and the chemist can give to each other.

Errata.—Last week, we made Dr. J. speak of magnesia as becoming "*oxidized.*" It is an oxide in its common state:—the mistake was ours, and not Dr. J.'s. His statement "that in the interior of France it is found that 300 pounds of salt are as valuable as a ton of plaster," which we thought might be a slip of the tongue, was what Dr. Jackson meant to say; and he tells us that if he had gone to the extent of his authority, he might have said 300 lbs. salt were found equal to 5000 of plaster.

Subject for next meeting—The Honey Bee.

PLUM TREES.

The fruit-growers of this vicinity, as far as we have conversed with them, do not think that Messrs. Prince's position, in regard to varieties of plum trees, specified in our last paper, as not liable to be attacked by insects, is of any value, so far as relates to the neighborhood of Boston.

☞Our thanks are due to Hon. D. P. King, Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society, for a copy of the Society's Transactions for 1842. It is unusually interesting and valuable.

GUANO.

We visited the Conservatory a few days since, to witness the action of this manure (the dung of sea-birds, from S. America,) upon several plants. Three small rose bushes, of equal size, were taken by Mr Teschemacher last June, and each was set in a pot; the pots of equal size, and the soil the same in quality. To the soil in two of the pots he added a tea-spoonful of guano for each. The rose bush which had no guano, is about 8 inches high. One of the others is 3 feet high, and the remaining one is 3 1-2 feet. Upon geraniums and japonicas, the effect is almost equally wonderful.

This article deserves the attention of the growers of flowers, and probably of other cultivators. There can be no question that it is more efficient in producing stem and folinge than any other application that has been made in this vicinity. And from the fact that a japonica two years from the seed, to which guano was applied, has a perfectly formed seed set, Mr T. infers that this manure will prove good in forming fruit—for this plant, (japonica) seldom forms seeds until it is four or five years old. But its effect in producing flowers and fruit, is not yet clearly shown.

It is said that a large quantity of this guano is now in the English market. We know not what the cost generally may be, but in one instance nearly 10 dollars has been charged for 200 lbs. in England. This will make it expensive—and yet if its effects shall generally be such as are now to be seen at the Conservatory, it will be economical. We advise those who may take any interest in this matter, to visit the Conservatory, and see for themselves what guano has done.

INQUIRIES RESPECTING A COMPOST.

MR EDITOR—Late last fall, I carted about one hundred loads of muck, peat, and peat with a mixture of clay, which was thrown out in the early part of the season, into a heap. Then I drew ten loads from the bottom of fresh burnt coal-pits, and added to the heap. There was a good proportion of ashes mixed with the coal-dust. As soon as the frost is out, I intend to add a cask of quick lime, and ten loads of manure.

Is this compost worth as much or more for top-dressing grass land, as it is for a crop of grain?

Will this compost be sufficient manure for one acre of corn?—the soil was broken last fall; is a hard, gravelly loam, and rather poor.

How will this compost suit a root crop, on a light loamy soil?

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, H. D.

Douglas, March 3d, 1843.

It is difficult to tell any thing about the probable action of a compost heap, from this general description of its components. If the peaty matters are well rotted and pulverized—if they are freed well from their acids, the ten loads of manure and the cask of lime, with the ashes already there, may be sufficient to make a good compost. But we would rather recommend that the manure and lime should be put to *half* the heap than to the whole, and would rather have the sixtyfive loads thus prepared, *for one acre* of corn, than to have the hundred and twenty proposed. The manure should be mixed in, a fortnight before the lime is applied. The compost will be good on sandy, gravelly, or warm loamy lands, for any crop, if the proportion of peaty matter is not so great that the ashes, lime and dung will not neutralize the acids. Had we handled the peat, we could tell much better than now, how freely it may be used without injurious effect. By careful measurement, we found that six bushels of peat on a square rod was less serviceable than three.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending March 5.

March, 1843.	7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	20	32	27	N.
Tuesday,	28	15	32	26	N. W.
Wednesday,	1	20	36	30	W.
Thursday,	2	16	20	20	N. W.
Friday,	3	10	16	18	N. W.
Saturday,	4	12	19	23	N. W.
Sunday,	5	14	22	24	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 6, 1843.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

At Market 460 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep, and 30 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle and 400 Sheep unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices obtained last week generally, for a like quality, were not sustained. Better cattle were at market, some of which brought our highest quotations, viz: extra, $4.75 a $5.00. First quality, $4.25 a 4.62. Second quality, $4.00. Third quality, $3.50 a 3.75.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold from $1.50, to 4 75.

Swine.—No lots were sold. A few were retailed from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 25 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 11c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The arrivals of Corn early in the week amounted to abou 30,000 bushels.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 51 a 52—do. do. white 00 a 49 —do New Orleans, 45 a 50—Barley 00 a — —Rye, Northern, 58 a 60—do. Southern, 0 a 55—Oats, Southern, 29 a 31—Northern do. 31 to 32—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a —Bran, — a—.

FLOUR. There has been a brisk retail demand for the most part of the week, and prices are without any material change.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 25 a 4 37 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 12 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 4 25 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 12½ a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 12½ a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 0 00 —Georgetown, $4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 4 25 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 81 a 4 87— do fancy brands $4 87 a 5 00 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 37 a 4 50. Rye, $3 75 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a good business done in Beef and Pork during the past week, the latter at rather low rates.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 75 a 8 00—Navy—$7 00 a 7 50.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime $4 25 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 00 00—do Clear $10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, 8 25 a 8 50—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 10 a 13,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6½ — do South and Western, 6 — a 6½ —. Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 5—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

We have no important movements to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 22 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30 1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9½ a 10. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 16 a 18.

10 000 ORANGE AND PORTUGAL QUINCES

At Prince's Linnaen Garden and Nurseries.

Theee two varieties produce the largest and best flavored fruit that is found in our markets and which have sold at $3 per hundred in the New York markets for several years past. The climate of New England seems the best suited to produce the finest fruit and most abundant crops.

Having devoted much attention to their culture, we now offer beautiful thrifty trees at very reduced rates by the hundred or thousand, for the formation of orchards. Prices for the different sizes will be sent to all post paid applications.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

N. B. An immense stock of Ornamental Trees of the various kinds, will be supplied to Nurseries in quantity at low rates,—a Catalogue of which will be sent on application.

Flushing, March 8, 1843. 2w

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES,

At about as low a price as the *same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City.*

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by

CHARLES SMITH,

March 8. 3m 42 *India street.*

WANTED,

A young unmarried man, (either English or Scotch) who thoroughly understands the duties of a Green House and Hot House; Forcing in all its branches; Landscape Gardening, and Nursery business, in its various departments.

The best of testimonials will be required, and none need apply that cannot produce them, and who wishes a situation for one to three years. March 8.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum,* and *Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

WANTED,

A man and his wife to take charge of a Farm near Boston. Those without children would be preferred. Apply at this office. Feb. 22.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer on Long Island has used more than 3500 bushels, another over 1900 bushels and several others more than a 1000 bushels each, with entire success, manufactured by the *New York Poudrette Company.* The subscriber was the first American who undertook the business in this country, and he has manufactured it in *larger* quantities than any, probably than *all,* others who have attempted the manufacture. Of the *quality* he leaves others, who use it, to judge—relying upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his *interest* in furnishing a good article for customers.

☞ Present price $1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels, or $5 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamphlets with *directions* sent to those who desire them, on applying to D. K. MINOR, agent 118 Nassau st,, New York.

Feb. 15. 6w

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention. Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. } Feb. 1.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. }

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory, testimonial, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price $1.

Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OH TAKE THE MADD'NING BOWL AWAY.

Oh take the madd'ning bowl away,
Remove the pois'nous cup;
My soul is sick—its burning ray
Has drunk my spirits up.
Take, take it from my loathing lip,
Ere madness fire my brain!
Take, take it hence, nor let me sip
Its liquid death again.

Oh dash it on the thirsty earth,
For I will drink no more;
It cannot cheer the heart with mirth
That grief hath wounded sore;
For serpents wreathe its sparkling brim,
And adders lurk below;
It hath no soothing charm for him
Who sinks oppress'd with wo.

Say not, "Behold its ruddy hue—
Oh, press it to thy lips!"
For 'tis more deadly than the dew
That from the Upas drips;
It is more pois'nous than the stream
Which deadly nightshade laves;
Its joys are transient as the beam
That lights its ruddy waves.

Say not, "It hath a powerful spell
To soothe the soul of Care"—
Say not, "It calms the bosom's swell
And drives away despair!"
Art thou its vot'ry? Ask thy soul—
Thy soul in misery deep—
Yes, ask thy conscience, if the bowl
Can give refreshing sleep?

Then hence! away, thou deadly foe,
I scorn thy fell control!
Away, away! I fear thy blow,
Thou palsy of the soul!
Henceforth I drink no more of thee,
Thou bane of Adam's race;
But to a heavenly fountain flee,
And drink the dews of grace.

Washingtonian Songster.

Taking it Coolly.—It is said of a certain young lieutenant of the United States Navy, who some ten years ago was a past midshipman, that while the Constitution frigate, to which he belonged, was lying-to at one of the Azores, a heavy gale came on. The ship was drifting towards a rock-bound coast, where she would inevitably go to pieces. All was consternation on board, and the probability was, if she went ashore, not a dozen souls would be saved. This young officer, whether on shore or at sea, was peculiarly neat in his dress—rather foppishly so; and he had acquired, by this peculiarity, the title of the "Pelham" of the Navy. During the gale, his station was on the gun-deck forward, superintending the paying out of a chain cable, as the ship kept dragging, and, in some way, his kid gloves got dirty. It should be remarked, that with all his foppishness, he was an able, cool, and determined young officer. During the height of the gale, the chaplain went round the ship, praying here and there for blessings on those who were about to take the great leap into eternity. Approaching our hero, he said, with a serious countenance—

"Can I do any thing for you, Mr —— on this awful occasion?"

"Yes," replied the young officer, without changing a muscle, "won't you be so good as to *turn down my shirt collar?*"

Fortunately, the frigate escaped—but the "turn down my collar" of "Pelham," was a standing expression among his messmates.—*Bee.*

The late Mr Grizzle.—A very worthy fisherman by the name of Grizzle, was drowned some time since, and all search for his body proved unavailing. After it had been in the water some months, however, it was discovered upon the surface, and taken to the shore, whereupon Mr Smith was despatched to convey the intelligence to the afflicted widow.

Mr Smith.—Well, Mrs Grizzle, we have found Mr Grizzle's body.

Mrs Grizzle.—You do n't say so!

Mr S.—Yes, we have—the jury sot on it, and found it full of eels.

Mrs G.—You do n't say Mr Grizzle's body is full of eels?

Mr S.—Yes it is, and we want to know what you will have done with it?

Mrs G.—Why, how many eels should you think there is in him?

Mr S.—Why, about a bushel.

Mrs G.—Well, then, I think you had better send the eels up to the house, and *set him again!*—*Bost. Post.*

Anecdote of Daniel Webster.—During one of the college vacations, he and his brother returned to their home, in Salisbury, N. H. Their father was a working farmer, and it was haying time. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended in their education, the father put scythes into their hands one day, and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps, and then resting his scythe, wiped the sweat from his brow. His father said, "What 's the matter, Dan?" "My scythe does n't hang right," he answered. His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was the matter with his scythe, and it was not long before it wanted fixing again; and the father said, in a pet, "Well, hang it to suit yourself." Daniel, with great composure, hung it on the next tree, and putting on a grave countenance, said, "It hangs very well now—I 'm perfectly satisfied.

One of the happiest anagrams in any language, is that which has been made from Pilate's question to our Saviour: "*Quid est veritas?*" (What is truth?) These three words make the following anagrammatic sentence: *Est vir qui adest.* (The man whom you see before you.)

Perfect.—A celebrated preacher having remarked in a sermon, that every thing made by God was perfect, "What think you of me?" said a deformed man in a pew beneath, who arose from his seat, and pointed at his own back. "Think of you?" reiterated the preacher, "why, that you are the most *perfect hunchback* my eyes ever beheld."

Revenge is a much more punctual paymaster than gratitude.—*Lacon.*

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

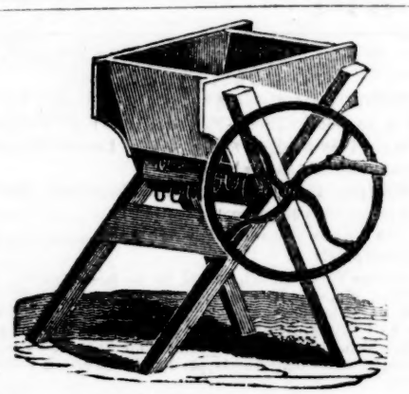
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.